

2.—Hon. L. W. Crowninshield, of Salem, ex-Secretary of the Navy under President Madison, fell dead in a store, in Boston, from dissection of the heart. He was eighty years old when he died. . . . Vol. 1. Quittance. Governor of Mississippi, resigned his office. On the same day he was arrested on a charge of being implicated in the Cuba invasion.

4.—The gas contract, though vetoed by the Mayor, passed the Board of Aldermen. By this, the Gas Company are to supply the city with gas for the next eighteen years, at \$3½ per thousand feet. . . . British Parliament opened, and the Queen's address read by the

100 - \$500 for the establishment of a branch mill
 Twenty-four men lost their lives, on the river Clyde
 Glasgow, Scotland, from a steamboat explosion and
 collisions
 The American Empire City arrived from Glasgow, with
 one million dollars worth of gold dust from California.
 Lord John Russell presented his measure for restricting
 the exercise of the functions of English Catholic prelates
 in the colonies. The bill was passed.
 New Granada was visited. The city of Carthagena
 was destroyed by an earthquake.
 A severe earthquake, which lasted nine seconds
 prostrated, and a number of lives lost.
 The ship "The American Empire" arrived from Williams, the
 cargo of gold dust, valued at \$500,000, was
 charged from custody by James Kane, of the U. S. Circuit
 Court of Philadelphia, on account of insufficiency of

Twenty years living in a free state. Arrival of the Georgia from Chagres, with over a million of dollars in gold dust, from California. Thermometer at twenty-five degrees below zero, in Quebec.

9.—The steamer Autocrat, bound from New Orleans to Memphis, came in collision with the steamer Magnolia and was sunk. Over thirty persons were lost by this accident.

10.—George R. Richardson, Attorney General for the State of Maryland, died at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore.

12.—The United States Senate passed a bill granting \$2,000,000 to the Government of Mexico.

13.—The Austro-Hungarian government granted amnesty to all the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, with the exception of Kossuth, Count Batniani, and six others.

15.—Steamship Africa arrived from Liverpool, with news of the safety of the Atlantic, which was forced, by the breaking of her mainmast, to put into the Cove of Cork, south of Ireland. The most intense excitement prevailed in this city as soon as the glad intelligence was made known. The Atlantic had not been heard of for forty-nine days after her departure from Liverpool.

age of seventy-five years. He had served as one of the
aids of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and
was appointed in 1831 Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands
lands, where he continued till 1839. On his return to this
country, in 1841 he was elected one of the members of the
of Assembly from New York city. In 1845 he was re-
appointed to his former mission in Holland, from which
he had returned a short time previous to his death. He
was a native of St. Domingo,..... Shadrach Williams, a
fugitive slave, was arrested in Boston, but subsequently
rescued by a number of colored people, who broke into the

17 — George Thompson, the English abolitionist, was prevented by the mob from addressing a meeting in Springfield.

18 — Arrival of the steamship Crescent City, with news from California of the discovery of a new gold region of great richness, near the mouth of the Klamath river, the earth or sand yielding from \$1 to \$16 to the pound.

..... Johnson, convicted of being engaged as mate in a slaver, off the coast of Africa, was sentenced to two years' hard work in the State prison, by Judge Betts, of

President of the United States issued his proclamation in relation to the Boston fugitive slave riot.....The United States frigate St. Lawrence sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard with articles for the World's Fair.

19.—Terrible tornado at Shreveport, near New Orleans, which caused great destruction to property.

20.—Dr. Jacobi, a celebrated professor of mathematics at the Berlin University died at a very advanced age.

21.—The English ministry, of which Lord John Russell was premier, tendered their resignation to the Queen, in consequence of the defeat sustained the day previous,

22—Washington's birthday celebrated with much pomp in this city.

23—A steamboat at St Louis burst her boiler, and killed fifteen persons, and wounded as many others.....

Joanna Baillie died in England, at the age of eighty-one. Miss Baillie was born at Bothwell in Scotland, near the Clyde. She was the authoress of a series of plays on the passions, and some poems of great merit.

Ashtonsville, Tennessee. Several lives were lost, and many persons seriously injured. . . . Great temperance demonstration in Tripler Hall, at which Sam Houston gave a thousand persons were present. . . . The ship Ivanhoe, bound from New York to Liverpool, was lost off Montauk, and her crew and passengers, numbering about thirty persons altogether, drowned.

25.—John J. Dodge, the last but one of the veterans who fought at Bunker Hill, died in Boston, at the age of eighty-seven. . . . The Swiss government issued a proclamation to the Cantons, commanding the expulsion of

23.—A terrible and destructive earthquake occurred at Rhodes, which destroyed the upper part of a castle at

elling houses. At Makir a city of Adolia in Turkey, and bordering on the Mediterranean, the consequences were most fearful. Several houses were levelled to the ground and bituminous vapors exuded from fissures opened in the streets. Many springs dried up in the country and new ones gushed out. The whole of evbry, a town near Makir, was, with six hundred of its inhabitants entirely destroyed, and a number of small villages were left in ruins.....A pirate settlement, on the Sulco, an island in the Chinese Sea, near BUREO, was attacked by a large force of

reds of the pirates were killed, and 130 cannon and a large quantity of ammunition taken. The Spaniards had thirty-three killed and eighty-four wounded.

MARCH.

2.—The steamer Oregon, bound down the Mississippi from Louisville, while passing through the shoals of Grand No. 82, burst her boiler. Forty persons were killed and over twenty severely injured. St. Thomas's church, on the corner of Houston street and Broadway, destroyed by fire. This edifice was erected in the year 1824, and the value of the property destroyed was

3.-Lord John Russell and his cabinet, which had resigned on the 21st of February, resumed office in consequence of the refusal of any of the other leaders to assume the reins of government..... An Amazon army, under the King of Dahomey, were defeated before the walls of Abbeokuta (a town in Africa, in the Right of Benin) and about 1,200 of their number killed. The city was defended by a tribe of Africans, named Egbas. Death of Francis Brooke, for thirty years Judge in the Court of Appeals of Virginia. He was an officer of the Revolution and a friend of Washington.

... Frederick J. Rice a gambler in San Francisco, California, was hung by the people of that city for the murder of Mr. Charles H. Myers, whom he shot for interfering in a salaried. The greatest possible excitement prevailed among the people, who demanded his immediate execution and dragged him from the prison, despite the police, to the scaffold, where they hung him. . . . Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller, was shot at the village of Miquona, six days distant from the capital of Bornu. . . . The Thirty first Congress closed its secret session at the White House, the

—Captain Henry M. Shreve died at St. Louis. He was one of the earliest pioneers of western commerce, and became distinguished as the first who made a successful trip from New Orleans to Pittsburg. The West is indebted to him for the destruction of the celebrated Livingston and Fulton monopoly, by which the whole navigation of the Mississippi had been virtually locked up. He was United States Superintendent of Western river improvements during the administration of Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren. His invention of the steam snagboat has rendered the navigation of the Western rivers more rapid and safe.

7.—In the Cuban trials, which were held at New Orleans, a *noche proscriba* was entered by the District Attorney, and General Henderson, Governor Quitman, and others, were discharged.

10.—A serious Communist riot occurred at Drontheim, in Norway; upwards of three hundred Communists were arrested.

11.—Died, in Sumpter District, S. C., General George McDuffie. He was member of Congress from that State from 1821 to 1825; and was appointed Senator of the United States in 1843. He was a strong pro-slavery ad-

12.—About two hundred houses in Nevada, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, were burned to the ground, and one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

13.—A fearful explosion occurred at a coal pit, about three miles from Paisley, in Scotland, by which sixty-one persons lost their lives.

14.—The tide at Boston rose over the wharves, and inundated a great portion of the city. The damage done goods stored in cellars, which were flooded, is estimated at about \$300,000.

15.—The emigration of English cattle continues to be very large.

18.—An extensive fire occurred at Minatitlán, in Mexico, which destroyed eighteen houses with their entire contents..... A violent earthquake was felt in the State of Costa Rica, Central America, which destroyed several houses in the cities of San José, Puntarenas, and Liberia.

19. Ex Governor Fish was elected Senator, from New York to the United States Senate by the Legislature of his State..... Gen Brooke died, at San Antonio, at an advanced age. He entered the United States army in 1808, as First Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, and passed through the several military grades, until he attained the rank of Major General, in 1848, for his meritorious conduct, especially during the war with Mexico. He was dis-